

## Voluntary Petition



American Express  
PO Box 7871  
Fort Lauderdale, FA 33329

American Express  
777 American Expresway  
Ft Lauderdale, FL 33337

American General Finance  
8729 S. Cicero  
Hometown, IL 60456-1018

Bank of America  
P.O. Box 5270  
Carol Stream, IL 60197-5270

Bank of America  
PO Box 17230  
Baltimore, MD 21297-0424

Best Buy  
c/o Retail Services  
P.O. Box 17298  
Baltimore, MD 21297-1298

Best Buy  
HRS USA  
PO box 17602  
Baltimore, MD 21297-1602

Carson Pirie Scott  
140 Industrial Dr  
Elmhurst, IL 60126

Carson Pirie Scott  
Corporate Credit Center  
140 Industrial Dr  
Elmhurst, IL 60126

Charter One Bank  
1215 Suoerior Avenue  
Cleveland, OH 44114

Chicago Muinicipal Employees  
Credit Union  
33 N. LaSalle, Suite 300  
Chicago, IL 60602

Darvin  
c/o Household Retail Service  
Dept. 7680  
Carol Stream, IL 60116

Ford Motor Credit  
1 Southwest Crossing Ste 308  
11095 Viking Dr  
Eden Prairie, MN 55344

GAP  
P.O. Box 530942  
Atlanta, GA 30353-0942

Home Depot  
PO Box 105981 Dept. 51  
Atlanta, GA 30348

Home Depot  
P.O. Box 9100  
Des Moines, IA 50368

Household Credit Services  
PO Box 17051  
Baltimore, MD 21297

Household Credit Services  
Dept. 9200  
Carol Stream, IL 60128-9215

Household Finance Corp  
Customer Service  
108 Commons Dr, Ste 402  
Chicago Ridge, IL 60415

K of C Federal Credit Union  
1423 Spruce Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19102

K of C Visa  
P.O. Box 77044  
Madison, WI 53707-1044

Marshall Field's  
P.O. Box 94578  
Cleveland, OH 44101-4578

Marshall Field's  
c/o Retailers National Bank  
PO Box 59231  
Minneapolis, MN 55459-0231

Old Navy/MCCBG  
P.O. Box 530993  
Atlanta, GA 30353

Sears  
PO Box 182228  
Columbus, OH 43218

Sears R  
PO Box 3671  
Des Moines, IA 50322

US Bank  
PO Box 6345  
Fargo, ND 58125-6345

US Bank  
1200 Energy Park Dr  
St Paul, MN 55108

Wal Mart  
P.O. Box 960023  
Orlando, FL 32896-0023

Wal Mart  
702 S.W. 8th Avenue  
Bentonville, AR 72716

**STATEMENT OF INFORMATION REQUIRED BY 11 U.S.C. §341**

**INTRODUCTION**

Pursuant to the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1994, the Office of the United States Trustee, United States Department of Justice, has prepared this information sheet to help you understand some of the possible consequences of filing a bankruptcy petition under chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code. This information is intended to make you aware of...

- (1) the potential consequences of seeking a discharge in bankruptcy, including the effects on credit history;
- (2) the effect of receiving a discharge of debts
- (3) the effect of reaffirming a debt; and
- (4) your ability to file a petition under a different chapter of the Bankruptcy Code.

There are many other provisions of the Bankruptcy Code that may affect your situation. This information sheet contains only general principles of law and is not a substitute for legal advice. If you have questions or need further information as to how the bankruptcy laws apply to your specific case, you should consult with your lawyer.

**WHAT IS A DISCHARGE?**

The filing of a chapter 7 petition is designed to result in a discharge of most of the debts you listed on your bankruptcy schedules. A discharge is a court order that says you do not have to repay your debts, but there are a number of exceptions. Debts which may not be discharged in your chapter 7 case include, for example, most taxes, child support, alimony, and student loans; court-ordered fines and restitution; debts obtained through fraud or deception; and personal injury debts caused by driving while intoxicated or taking drugs. Your discharge may be denied entirely if you, for example, destroy or conceal property; destroy, conceal or falsify records; or make a false oath. Creditors cannot ask you to pay any debts which have been discharged. You can only receive a chapter 7 discharge once every six (6) years.

**WHAT ARE THE POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF A DISCHARGE?**

The fact that you filed bankruptcy can appear on your credit report for as long as 10 years. Thus, filing a bankruptcy petition may affect your ability to obtain credit in the future. Also, you may not be excused from repaying any debts that were not listed on your bankruptcy schedules or that you incurred after you filed for bankruptcy.

**WHAT ARE THE EFFECTS OF REAFFIRMING A DEBT?**

After you file your petition, a creditor may ask you to reaffirm a certain debt or you may seek to do so on your own. Reaffirming a debt means that you sign and file with the court a legally enforceable document, which states that you promise to repay all or a portion of the debt that may otherwise have been discharged in your bankruptcy case. Reaffirmation agreements must generally be filed with the court within 60 days after the first meeting of the creditors.

Reaffirmation agreements are strictly voluntary — they are not required by the Bankruptcy Code or other state or federal law. You can voluntarily repay any debt instead of signing a reaffirmation agreement, but there may be valid reasons for wanting to reaffirm a particular debt.

Reaffirmation agreements must not impose an undue burden on you or your dependents and must be in your best interest. If you decide to sign a reaffirmation agreement, you may cancel it at any time before the court issues your discharge order or within sixty (60) days after the reaffirmation agreement was filed with the court, whichever is later. If you reaffirm a debt and fail to make the payments required in the reaffirmation agreement, the creditor can take action against you to recover any property that was given as security for the loan and you may remain personally liable for any remaining debt.

**OTHER BANKRUPTCY OPTIONS**

You have a choice in deciding what chapter of the Bankruptcy Code will best suit your needs. Even if you have already filed for relief under chapter 7, you may be eligible to convert your case to a different chapter.

Chapter 7 is the liquidation chapter of the Bankruptcy Code. Under chapter 7, a trustee is appointed to collect and sell, if economically feasible, all property you own that is not exempt from these actions.

Chapter 11 is the reorganization chapter most commonly used by businesses, but it is also available to individuals. Creditors vote on whether to accept or reject a plan, which also must be approved by the court. While the debtor normally remains in control of the assets, the court can order the appointment of a trustee to take possession and control of the business.

Chapter 12 offers bankruptcy relief to those who qualify as family farmers. Family farmers must propose a plan to repay their creditors over a three-to-five year period and it must be approved by the court. Plan payments are made through a chapter 12 trustee, who also monitors the debtor's farming operations during the pendency of the plan.

Finally, chapter 13 generally permits individuals to keep their property by repaying creditors out of their future income. Each chapter 13 debtor writes a plan which must be approved by the bankruptcy court. The debtor must pay the chapter 13 trustee the amounts set forth in their plan. Debtors receive a discharge after they complete their chapter 13 repayment plan. Chapter 13 is only available to individuals with regular income whose debts do not exceed \$1,000,000 (\$250,000 in unsecured debts and \$750,000 in secured debts).

**AGAIN, PLEASE SPEAK TO YOUR LAWYER IF YOU NEED FURTHER INFORMATION OR EXPLANATION, INCLUDING HOW THE BANKRUPTCY LAWS RELATE TO YOUR SPECIFIC CASE.**

/s/ James P. Lynch, III

Debtor's Signature

April 19, 2005

Date

/s/ Sheila A. Lynch

Joint Debtor's Signature

April 19, 2005

Date